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\$100,000,000 FORTUNE IS AWAITING DIVISION

Death of Alfred G. Vanderbilt on Lusitania Turns Attention of the Country to Vast Estate.

New York, May 10.—The fact that the estate of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, the Lusitania catastrophe being definitely established, interest not only centered around the distribution of the multi-millionaire's fortune, but also has focused attention on the vast estate of the Vanderbilt family. The death of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, the eldest son of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, would be the death of the Vanderbilt family, as the fortune of the family is divided between his son and the three daughters by Vanderbilt, second wife.

Others believe that Alfred Vanderbilt may have followed the precedent of his father and have left the bulk of his wealth to his second son. In Alfred G. Vanderbilt's case it was done by his father as an alternative to making the eldest son, Cornelius, heir to the greater part of the fortune. The father was dissatisfied at Cornelius because of his marriage without parental consent.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt's three sons are William H., by the first wife, and Alfred G. and Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Jr., by the second. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Jr., died in 1904, leaving a son and wife, who was Mrs. Smith Hollis McKim.

The Vanderbilt fortune, which these three children are heirs to, consists of about \$100,000,000 in real estate, stock and New York real estate.

PUPILS CONTRIBUTE \$5,921.

Reports Made at Sunday School Institute of Synod.

There were 2,772 pupils in nine Lutheran Sunday schools in the District who contributed a total of \$5,921 in the calendar year 1914, according to reports made last night at the annual Sunday School Institute of the General Synod Evangelical Lutheran Church of Washington at Georgetown Lutheran Church.

For "Good" purposes \$1,412 was contributed, and for "benevolence" \$4,509. The meeting was conducted by Charles A. Hoyer, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, pastor of the district, and the district pastor, Rev. William A. Wade, of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, delivered an address on "Class Organization." L. Russell Adams gave an address on "The Present Method of Instruction in the Sunday School the Most Effective."

Among those who took part in the discussion were Dr. and Mrs. John Wood, Rev. C. H. Hoyer, Dr. R. H. Hoyer, Rev. William A. Wade, C. A. Hoyer, Miss Agnes Simon, Dr. O. A. T. Swan, Rev. S. T. Nichols, and Rev. Henry Amstutz. Mrs. Bertha H. Gottman, choir, sang a solo. Mrs. Bertha H. Gottman and Mr. L. A. Gilder, both of St. Paul's, sang a duet.

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WED IN CAPITAL; LOST IN HORROR

Mrs. Henry Adams Tells of Experience When the Lusitania Sank.

LOSS OF LIFE NEEDLESS

"Stokers Would Be Damned if Deserts of Crew Were Meted Out."

By HALDEN TALBOT.

Queenstown, May 10.—Mrs. Henry Adams, wife of a London merchant, today told me a graphic tale of the disaster. She had just finished examining the unidentified dead in the coffins on the Cunard pier and had given up as hopeless her search for her husband when I approached her.

"My husband and I were married in Washington on April 3," she said. "We were coming to London to make our home. He did not wish to sail on the Lusitania because of the threats by the German Embassy, but some of my relatives are Cunard officials, and I have always been a confirmed Cunardist, so I insisted on the Lusitania."

"On the night before we were to depart something prompted my husband to try on the life belts. We got them down from the top of the wardrobe and after putting them on left them under the berth."

Sure of Safety.

"When the shock came we were both in the writing room on the top deck. I knew that the ship was doomed, but my husband was just as sure that she could not sink."

"However we went down to the stateroom, got our life belts and ran back to the top deck, preservers in hand. The ship was listing so that it was very difficult to walk. On two occasions, while descending the stairs, my husband was struck and knocked down. We climbed the sloping deck and reached the rail on the higher side."

"Here we saw a boat ready to be lowered. Some one shouted 'Women first!' but I refused to get in, insisting on staying with my husband. We put the life preservers on and waited."

"In the meantime the captain had ordered the boats not to be lowered. A warning, leading heads on deck said, 'We're reeling on the bottom. We cannot sink.'"

Enclosed by Wave.

"The statement calmed most of those about us. Suddenly I saw a great wave come over the bow, and instantly my husband and all of us were engulfed. 'As the ship sank I found that I was being carried down under a life boat. I did not swim, but I finally caught hold of a piece of wood and held on. After a time a raft carrying twenty men and one woman, sailed by. I begged the men to help me aboard, but they did not want to, and it was only when the woman upbraided them that one of the men dragged me on the raft."

"There was something wrong with the raft, as it kept capsizing time and time again. Each time it was less buoyant, and almost every time it overturned once. After it was three or four times would disappear. Finally the other woman went down."

Climbed to Raft.

"I made use of my gymnastic knowledge, and as the raft turned I crawled head over heels, almost managing to stay on it. Finally only six of us were left, and then the raft sank from under us and we were left alone in the water. After that it was three hours and a half before a torpedo boat came. I lost consciousness and knew no more until I recovered aboard the torpedo boat."

"Second officer Barrow, after the doctor had given me up for dead, continued to work on me and finally succeeded in reviving me."

"At the conclusion of her description of the experience Mrs. Adams made this startling statement regarding the conduct of the ship's officers and men:

Loss Was Needless.

"Although I am closely identified with the Cunard Line and would wish to do nothing that might minimize the hideous crime of the Germans, I feel it my duty to humanity to say something that may prevent a repetition of this needless loss of life."

"Not only were the boats undermanned before being lowered, but the equipment used was faulty. The raft I was on leaked and the collapsible boats had rusty, unworkable hinges—a matter that could have been remedied by oiling once in a fortnight."

"If members of the crew got their deserts the stewards would be praised to heaven and the stokers would be damned to hell. The former behaved magnificently. Of all that great number of men charged with our safety only the stewards showed any appreciation of their responsibility. The behavior of the stokers was too terrible for words. I myself saw many instances of their brutality."

"As for the conduct of the officers I have to say that they were conspicuous by their absence throughout the whole disaster. They showed no solicitude in an investigation that will place the blame for this adding to the number murdered."

VIEW'S CLASH ON LUSITANIA CASE

Warning Does Not Lessen Defense of Murder, Is American View—Germany Justified in Going to Any Extreme to Restore Law, Is Opposing Argument.

After painstaking investigation and study based upon the expressions of representatives of both sides in the controversy threatening between the United States and Germany, The Herald this morning offers its readers a succinct summing up of the opposing views growing out of the submarine warfare being conducted by Germany against Great Britain and her allies, and which has resulted in four direct affronts to the flag of this country, and a terrible loss of American lives.

In parallel columns are presented, without comment, the views of the opposing sides, as follows:

THE AMERICAN CASE.

The underlying issue as presented to the United States in its role of a neutral and quite apart from the charges Germany and England make against each other is:

"Shall the United States, as a leading and neutral power, permit the Germans to upset centuries-old principle of warfare and establish a new principle which permits the lives of neutrals and non-combatants to be destroyed by a bellicose and high seas, and sanctions attack on neutral vessels as a means of breaking up trade in contraband of war?"

If the United States permits this kind of warfare to continue without opposing it by such means as it is able to use, then, it is predicted, it will become an established factor in the wars of the future.

The German argument that the real freedom of the seas is to be obtained by neutrality by compelling Great Britain to permit importation of food into Germany is not overlooked. It is not accepted, however, as justifying the lives of neutrals and non-combatants being destroyed by a bellicose and high seas, and sanctions attack on neutral vessels as a means of breaking up trade in contraband of war."

The United States aims to support not only what it understands to be the law of nations, but also the laws of humanity. It does not, therefore, admit the right of Germany to accompany destruction of contraband of war with the destruction of non-combatant property and much less the destruction of American lives.

Rights of Germany Limited.

The United States recognizes the right of Germany to use submarines, but only subject to the same laws as govern the use of warships. It adds the right to destroy contraband cargoes and the vessels carrying them. It is impossible to take them into port, with the limitation that non-combatant passengers and crew must always first be put in a place of safety. This limitation the United States regards as not only the law of nations but the law of humanity.

Responsibility can not be placed on the neutrals for their own sufferings through Germany's violation of the laws of humanity, whether by the use of submarines, or by the use of warships. Germany's warships, whether by the use of submarines, or by the use of warships, are not accepted as altering the case in the least. A man who warns his neighbor that he is about to be killed does not by that warning justify his commission of the act.

Only the most strained interpretation of the rules of warfare can be fighting for would permit the destruction of a giant passenger-carrying ship such as the Lusitania, because of the presence of a relatively insignificant amount of war material in her holds.

Violations of Treaties.

The Gulfright and Cushing cases constitute a flagrant violation of the laws of humanity, of international law, but also violations of the laws for which Germany claims she is fighting. At the conclusion of 1828 between the United States and Prussia, which Germany has just said she considers to be in force in these two cases all the possible elements were present—attack on the flag, attack on the neutral vessel, attack on neutral property, and attack on American lives.

What action shall be taken by the United States on these issues must depend on the value which the American people and their government place on the principles at stake. The chief issues are in the Gulfright and Cushing cases; the Lusitania outrage has advertised these principles and brought them before the American people in the most shockingly forceful manner.

WANT LICENSE LAW ENFORCED

Builders' Exchange Declares Contractors Have Evaded Statute.

That the law requiring District contractors to take out a license has been almost completely disregarded during the past few years was brought out at a meeting of the Builders' and Manufacturers' Exchange last night, when a resolution was adopted to be sent to the Commissioners, asking that the law be enforced. A committee of three also will be appointed to wait upon the Commissioners on the subject.

Plans were completed for the annual carnival of the exchange, which is to be at Great Falls May 15. Dinner will be served on the grounds at 4:30, followed by a big musical program.

The following musical program was rendered last night: John S. Wilkerson, solo; Charles A. Stevens, impersonator; David Wolf, whistler; J. Heidenheimer, piano solo; Fulton B. Karr, piano solo; John Dunn and E. R. S. Embrey, vocal solo.

BOMBS RAIN ON BRITONS.

Zeppelins Raid Three Coast Towns, Killing One Woman.

London, May 10.—Zeppelins, conveyed by German aeroplanes, poured a deluge of bombs upon three coast towns, Southend, West Cliffe and Thurmesley, grouped on the north bank of the mouth of the Thames, 40 miles from London, during the early hours of this morning, killing one woman, setting fire to a number of buildings and causing considerable damage by explosions.

Tonight British airmen are assembled ready for flight and special constables and coast guards are maintaining extra vigilance in anticipation of a repetition of the raid.

Braddock Memorial Unveiled.

Special to The Washington Herald, Rockville, Md., May 10.—The large bowlder erected at Clarksburg, this county, by Janet Montgomery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to mark the site of "Dowden's Ordinary," where Gen. Braddock and his command encamped in their march to Fort Duquesne, was unveiled today in the presence of a large gathering. It was estimated that 2,000 persons were present. John Barrett, director general of the Bureau of Pan-American Republics and Representative David J. Lewis, delivered addresses.

FORTUNE SMILES ON T. R.'S SUIT

Justice's Ruling Makes the Road Easier in Libel Case.

HIGH COST OF PRINTING

Forty-five Per Cent Too Much Paid Barnes Company, Expert Tells Court.

By JAMES J. MONTAGUE.

Special to The Washington Herald, Syracuse, N. Y., May 10.—To the indignation astonishment of the Barnes forces, Justice Andrews, who is hearing the Barnes-Roosevelt libel action, ruled this afternoon in effect that the proof of pecuniary corruption is not necessary to establish Col. Roosevelt's charge of a corrupt alliance between party bosses in the Senatorial fight of 1911.

The Justice denied a motion by Henry A. Wolff for Barnes, to strike out the evidence of Franklin D. Roosevelt on the ground that the younger Roosevelt in telling of this combination has said nothing to show corruption on the part of Barnes. The court said:

Colonel "De-lighted."

"This combination, while not corrupt, was perhaps improper. The testimony that there was an agreement between the heads of the parties that the Republicans were not to interfere with the Democrats in the Senatorial election may have plenty of explanations. But on its face it shows such a combination was improper and it may go to the jury."

The effect of this decision which followed the admission of all but one of the groups of Roosevelt testimony was vastly to lighten the Roosevelt side. The "Colonel smiled in delight."

Mr. Evans, Barnes' chief counsel, fought hard to modify the ruling, failing in the attempt. He sought to induce the court to define "corruption" and "improper." Justice Andrews declined to do until he delivers his charge to the jury.

Ruling Due Today.

Tomorrow the court will rule on the important printing evidence, introduced to prove the Colonel's charge of an alliance between corrupt business and corrupt politics.

Blame Placed on England.

What were Americans doing on the Lusitania after the warnings issued in notes to the American government and published in the American press? It is impossible to take them into port, with the limitation that non-combatant passengers and crew must always first be put in a place of safety. This limitation the United States regards as not only the law of nations but the law of humanity.

The Lusitania was carrying contraband of war. (The statement that she was armed and ready for battle was not made by the German charge.) She was practically under the orders of the British government. She was carrying military personnel. Therefore the United States cannot have permitted her to carry passengers out of American ports, in view of the warning.

Warning had been given of what might happen, and as the British government has ordered its merchant vessels to attack German submarines, no further warning could be given. She was torpedoed and sunk, just as other British vessels will be torpedoed and sunk to the limit of the ability of the German naval forces. The loss of life is regretted, but the blame is not to be placed on Germany, and it does not alter the German point of view.

SMASHES MACHINE: SAVES BOY.

Mrs. Tomb Runs Electric Into Tree to Avoid Pedestrian.

Mrs. J. H. Tomb, wife of Lieut. Commander Tomb, of the Navy Yard, endangered herself and three children yesterday when she turned her electric against the curb at Eighth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast to save the life of Norman Henderson, of 214 Ninth street southeast.

Mrs. Tomb was on the way to the Ringling Brothers' circus grounds and was following behind a truck in Pennsylvania avenue. Henderson, a boy, was riding on the rear of the truck and dropped in the path of Mrs. Tomb's automobile. The car was confused and Mrs. Tomb applied the brakes and turned the car toward the curb, dashing against a tree.

Mrs. Tomb believes she and her children were saved from injury because the impact was lessened by the bending of the tree. Her car was not damaged.

Mrs. C. P. Barnett and Mrs. A. Wittman, both of Stonelike Court, were shaken about yesterday afternoon when Mrs. Barnett's automobile collided with a carriage driven by Henry Bond, of 720 Georgia avenue northwest, near Seventeenth and G streets northwest. The automobile was damaged slightly, but no one was hurt, according to a report from the Barnett apartment.

TRUE LOVE STRIKES A SNAG.

Juvenile Bride-to-Be Trying to Mend Shattered Romance.

Margaret Murphy, 16, a pretty department store clerk living at 2109 F street northwest, spent last night in the House of Detention patiently trying to mend her shattered romance and confidently preparing for the future.

Her sweetheart, Sylvester Hathaway, 22, employed at the Navy Hospital, was equally gloomy on his leave from duty. They had already engaged the bride's maid and had started nicely on their honeymoon, when a Baltimore cop caught them as they stepped from the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis interurban.

The young man, the girl and the prospective bride's maid were halted into court in Baltimore yesterday morning. Hathaway's frankness made such a good impression that he was freed of the charge of enticing them from their homes.

The young women were held until Central Office Detective Weger, of Washington, arrived during the afternoon and brought them back. Miss Murphy will remain at the House of Detention, awaiting the decision of her mother.

Stomach-Intestines

Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Catarrh of the Bowels (chronic, or of many years standing), successfully treated with

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TRADE BOOSTERS' SHIP COMES IN

Washington Merchants, Back from Voyage, Expect Big Increase in Business.

FUN AND WORK BLENDED

Garlands of Roses Given Excursionists by Pretty Girls at Broomes Wharf.

By JAMES J. MONTAGUE.

After visiting eighteen Maryland and Virginia towns on a flying tour, in which business and pleasure were delightfully blended, the party of Washington boosters representing the Retail Merchants' Association yesterday morning steamed up the Potomac aboard the Three Rivers, docking about 7 o'clock.

The boosters left Washington Saturday afternoon by train for Baltimore, where they boarded the steamer for a cruise in Chesapeake Bay and the lower Potomac, entering a few tributaries of the latter. The trip was the most successful ever taken by the organization and congratulations were bestowed by all upon Ross P. Andrews and Charles J. Columbus, president and secretary, respectively, of the organization, both of whom had general charge of arrangements.

Garlands for Boosters.

Early Sunday morning the steamer reached Millers wharf. Six o'clock brought the boosters to Broomes wharf, where the excursionists disembarked and marched to St. Mary's Seminary. They were greeted by 100 pretty girls who had woven garlands of roses for the Washingtonians.

Grassons wharf was the third stop. A line there was made for the Coan River on the Virginia side. The excursionists got off at Coan wharf and distributed several hundred souvenirs. Thomas Grant, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, took a swim while this was going on. Bundicks wharf was the next stop. Then came Lakes wharf, Walnut Point, Cowarts wharf, and Lewin's. The band struck up lively tunes at each of the stopping places and the captains of industry got busy with their publicity "dope."

The boosters had a set program at Lodge on the Yocomoco River. George O'Connor rendered some of his choice funny selections and Boss P. Andrews told the natives what a big buying-center Washington was. George R. Wainwright delivered an oration on the flag, and remarks were demanded from Clifford K. Berryman, cartoonist.

Numerous other places were visited, and about 6 o'clock in the afternoon Leonardtown, the picturesque county seat of St. Mary's County, Md., was reached. Headed by the band, the boosters marched to the town square, where Mr. Andrews again delivered a buy-in-Washington speech. The response was made by Judge B. Harris Cammiller, of the seventh judicial circuit of Maryland. Mr. Wainwright again gave his flag oration. The people enjoyed the day and made the eagle scream and they applauded wildly.

An entertainment was given in the cabin of the steamer at night. Stunts of various kinds were studied in the impromptu program. Charles L. Howser and E. T. Welch, Jr., were in charge of the concert. Motion pictures were exhibited by the R. L. and W. F. Brice furnished the comedy role. Brice guaranteed before the party left Washington that he would be able to banish the natives from the boat and at the end of the trip every one admitted he had kept his word.

The boosters told the residents of the towns they visited of the advantages to be derived from trading in Washington, and they are hopeful that the trip will be productive of great good. A similar honors trip to the lower Potomac was made two years ago, and as a result much trade was directed to the National Capital.



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The electrically lighted home is cool. An Electric fan can be connected to any electric lighting socket and refreshing mountain-like breezes are instantly at your command. Ask us about the wiring.

Potomac Electric Power Co.
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FISCAL DATA NOT COMPLETE.

Some Subcommittees May Not Be Able to Report Saturday.

The collection of data concerning fiscal relations between the District and Federal governments has proved so gigantic a task that some of the subcommittees at work on the project probably will be unable to complete their investigations by next Saturday, the day set for the submitting of reports.

This announcement was made last night at a meeting of the executive committee of the joint citizens' committee in charge of the gathering of fiscal facts. The meeting was held in the office of Henry B. P. Macfarland, chairman of the executive committee. The subcommittees are delving into facts which lead them as far back as

1790, the date when George Washington began the founding of the National Capital. When all the data is assembled the survey will be the most complete ever made.

The finance committee appointed to collect funds to pay for the expert and clerical assistance is desirous of completing its work this week. An urgent appeal for additional subscriptions has been sent out by P. T. Moran, president of the Chamber of Commerce and treasurer of the joint citizens' committee. Contributions should be sent either to Mr. Moran or to Mr. Macfarland.

British 'Change Bars Germans.

Lately, when all nationalizations of Germans and Austrians are barred from the cotton exchange hereafter by resolutions adopted by the directors today.

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